



General Assembly

January Session, 2005

Committee Bill No. 5215

LCO No. 4222

04222HB05215JUD

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

Introduced by:
(JUD)

AN ACT CONCERNING COURT JURISDICTION IN JUVENILE MATTERS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1 Section 1. Section 46b-120 of the general statutes is repealed and the
2 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2005*):

3 The terms used in this chapter shall, in its interpretation and in the
4 interpretation of other statutes, be defined as follows: (1) "Child"
5 means any person under [sixteen] eighteen years of age and, for
6 purposes of delinquency matters, "child" means any person (A) under
7 [sixteen] eighteen years of age, or (B) [sixteen] eighteen years of age or
8 older who, prior to attaining [sixteen] eighteen years of age, has
9 violated any federal or state law or municipal or local ordinance, other
10 than an ordinance regulating behavior of a child in a family with
11 service needs, and, subsequent to attaining [sixteen] eighteen years of
12 age, violates any order of the Superior Court or any condition of
13 probation ordered by the Superior Court with respect to such
14 delinquency proceeding; (2) "youth" means any person sixteen or
15 seventeen years of age; (3) "youth in crisis" means any youth who,
16 within the last two years, (A) has without just cause run away from the

17 parental home or other properly authorized and lawful place of abode,
18 (B) is beyond the control of the youth's parents, guardian or other
19 custodian, or (C) has four unexcused absences from school in any one
20 month or ten unexcused absences in any school year; (4) "abused"
21 means that a child [or youth] (A) has been inflicted with physical
22 injury or injuries other than by accidental means, or (B) has injuries
23 that are at variance with the history given of them, or (C) is in a
24 condition that is the result of maltreatment such as, but not limited to,
25 malnutrition, sexual molestation or exploitation, deprivation of
26 necessities, emotional maltreatment or cruel punishment; (5) a child
27 may be found "mentally deficient" who, by reason of a deficiency of
28 intelligence that has existed from birth or from early age, requires, or
29 will require, for his protection or for the protection of others, special
30 care, supervision and control; (6) a child may be convicted as
31 "delinquent" who has violated (A) any federal or state law or
32 municipal or local ordinance, other than an ordinance regulating
33 behavior of a child in a family with service needs, (B) any order of the
34 Superior Court, or (C) conditions of probation as ordered by the court;
35 (7) a child [or youth] may be found "dependent" whose home is a
36 suitable one for the child, [or youth,] save for the financial inability of
37 the child's parents, parent [,] or guardian, or other person maintaining
38 such home, to provide the specialized care the condition of the child
39 [or youth] requires; (8) "family with service needs" means a family that
40 includes a child who (A) has without just cause run away from the
41 parental home or other properly authorized and lawful place of abode,
42 (B) is beyond the control of the child's parent, parents, guardian or
43 other custodian, (C) has engaged in indecent or immoral conduct, (D)
44 is a truant or habitual truant or who, while in school, has been
45 continuously and overtly defiant of school rules and regulations, or (E)
46 is thirteen years of age or older and has engaged in sexual intercourse
47 with another person and such other person is thirteen years of age or
48 older and not more than two years older or younger than such child;
49 (9) a child [or youth] may be found "neglected" who (A) has been
50 abandoned, or (B) is being denied proper care and attention,

51 physically, educationally, emotionally or morally, or (C) is being
52 permitted to live under conditions, circumstances or associations
53 injurious to the well-being of the child, [or youth,] or (D) has been
54 abused; (10) a child [or youth] may be found "uncared for" who is
55 homeless or whose home cannot provide the specialized care that the
56 physical, emotional or mental condition of the child requires. For the
57 purposes of this section, the treatment of any child by an accredited
58 Christian Science practitioner, in lieu of treatment by a licensed
59 practitioner of the healing arts, shall not of itself constitute neglect or
60 maltreatment; (11) "delinquent act" means the violation of any federal
61 or state law or municipal or local ordinance, other than an ordinance
62 regulating the behavior of a child in a family with service needs, or the
63 violation of any order of the Superior Court; (12) "serious juvenile
64 offense" means (A) the violation [by a child] of, including attempt or
65 conspiracy to violate, [sections] section 21a-277, 21a-278, 29-33, 29-34,
66 29-35, 53-21, 53-80a, 53-202b, 53-202c, 53-390 to 53-392, inclusive,
67 53a-54a to 53a-57, inclusive, 53a-59 to 53a-60c, inclusive, 53a-70 to
68 53a-71, inclusive, 53a-72b, 53a-86, 53a-92 to 53a-94a, inclusive, 53a-95,
69 53a-101, 53a-102a, 53a-103a [,] or 53a-111 to 53a-113, inclusive,
70 subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 53a-122, subdivision (3) of
71 subsection (a) of section 53a-123, section 53a-134, 53a-135, 53a-136a,
72 53a-166 [,] or 53a-167c, subsection (a) of section 53a-174, or section
73 53a-196a, 53a-211, 53a-212, 53a-216 or 53a-217b, by a child, or (B)
74 running away, without just cause, from any secure placement other
75 than home while referred as a delinquent child to the Court Support
76 Services Division or committed as a delinquent child to the
77 Commissioner of Children and Families for a serious juvenile offense;
78 (13) "serious juvenile offender" means any child convicted as
79 delinquent for commission of a serious juvenile offense; (14) "serious
80 juvenile repeat offender" means any child charged with the
81 commission of any felony if such child has previously been convicted
82 delinquent at any age for two violations of any provision of title 21a,
83 29, 53 or 53a that is designated as a felony; (15) "alcohol-dependent
84 child" means any child who has a psychoactive substance dependence

85 on alcohol as that condition is defined in the most recent edition of the
86 American Psychiatric Association's "Diagnostic and Statistical Manual
87 of Mental Disorders"; and (16) "drug-dependent child" means any
88 child who has a psychoactive substance dependence on drugs as that
89 condition is defined in the most recent edition of the American
90 Psychiatric Association's "Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental
91 Disorders". No child shall be classified as drug dependent who is
92 dependent (A) upon a morphine-type substance as an incident to
93 current medical treatment of a demonstrable physical disorder other
94 than drug dependence, or (B) upon amphetamine-type, ataractic,
95 barbiturate-type, hallucinogenic or other stimulant and depressant
96 substances as an incident to current medical treatment of a
97 demonstrable physical or psychological disorder, or both, other than
98 drug dependence.

99 Sec. 2. Section 46b-121 of the general statutes is repealed and the
100 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2005*):

101 (a) Juvenile matters in the civil session include all proceedings
102 concerning uncared-for, neglected or dependent children [and youth]
103 within this state, termination of parental rights of children committed
104 to a state agency, matters concerning families with service needs,
105 contested matters involving termination of parental rights or removal
106 of guardian transferred from the Probate Court, the emancipation of
107 minors and youth in crisis, but does not include matters of
108 guardianship and adoption or matters affecting property rights of any
109 child [, youth] or youth in crisis over which the Probate Court has
110 jurisdiction, provided appeals from probate concerning adoption,
111 termination of parental rights and removal of a parent as guardian
112 shall be included. Juvenile matters in the criminal session include all
113 proceedings concerning delinquent children in the state and persons
114 [sixteen] eighteen years of age and older who are under the
115 supervision of a juvenile probation officer while on probation or a
116 suspended commitment to the Department of Children and Families,
117 for purposes of enforcing any court orders entered as part of such

118 probation or suspended commitment.

119 (b) In juvenile matters, the Superior Court shall have authority to
120 make and enforce such orders directed to parents, including any
121 person who acknowledges before [said] the court paternity of a child
122 born out of wedlock, guardians, custodians or other adult persons
123 owing some legal duty to a child [, youth] or youth in crisis therein, as
124 it deems necessary or appropriate to secure the welfare, protection,
125 proper care and suitable support of a child [, youth] or youth in crisis
126 subject to its jurisdiction or otherwise committed to or in the custody
127 of the Commissioner of Children and Families. In addition, with
128 respect to proceedings concerning delinquent children, the Superior
129 Court shall have authority to make and enforce such orders as it deems
130 necessary or appropriate to punish the child, deter the child from the
131 commission of further delinquent acts, assure that the safety of any
132 other person will not be endangered and provide restitution to any
133 victim. [Said] The court shall also have authority to grant and enforce
134 injunctive relief, temporary or permanent, in all proceedings
135 concerning juvenile matters. If any order for the payment of money is
136 issued by [said] the court, including any order assessing costs issued
137 under section 46b-134 or 46b-136, as amended by this act, the collection
138 of such money shall be made by [said] the court, except orders for
139 support of children committed to any state agency or department,
140 which orders shall be made payable to and collected by the
141 Department of Administrative Services. Where the court after due
142 diligence is unable to collect such moneys within six months, it shall
143 refer such case to the Department of Administrative Services for
144 collection as a delinquent account. In juvenile matters, the court shall
145 have authority to make and enforce orders directed to persons liable
146 hereunder on petition of [said] the Department of Administrative
147 Services made to [said] the court in the same manner as is provided in
148 section 17b-745, in accordance with the provisions of section 17b-81 [,]
149 or 17b-223, subsection (b) of section 17b-179, or section 17a-90, 46b-129,
150 as amended by this act, or 46b-130, and all of the provisions of section
151 17b-745 shall be applicable to such proceedings. Any judge hearing a

152 juvenile matter may make any other order in connection therewith that
153 a judge of the Superior Court is authorized to grant and such order
154 shall have the same force and effect as any other order of the Superior
155 Court. In the enforcement of its orders, in connection with any juvenile
156 matter, the court may issue process for the arrest of any person,
157 compel attendance of witnesses and punish for contempt by a fine not
158 exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding six
159 months.

160 Sec. 3. Subsection (b) of section 46b-124 of the general statutes is
161 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
162 *October 1, 2005*):

163 (b) All records of cases of juvenile matters, as provided in section
164 46b-121, as amended by this act, except delinquency proceedings, or
165 any part thereof, and all records of appeals from probate brought to
166 the superior court for juvenile matters pursuant to subsection (b) of
167 section 45a-186, shall be confidential and for the use of the court in
168 juvenile matters, and open to inspection or disclosure to any third
169 party, including bona fide researchers commissioned by a state agency,
170 only upon order of the Superior Court, except that (1) the records
171 concerning any matter transferred from a court of probate pursuant to
172 section 45a-623 or subsection (g) of section 45a-715 or any appeal from
173 probate to the superior court for juvenile matters pursuant to
174 subsection (b) of section 45a-186 shall be available to the court of
175 probate from which such matter was transferred or from which such
176 appeal was taken, (2) such records shall be available to (A) the attorney
177 representing the child, [or youth,] including the Division of Public
178 Defender Services, in any proceeding in which such records are
179 relevant, (B) the parents or guardian of the child [or youth] until such
180 time as the child [or youth] reaches the age of majority or becomes
181 emancipated, (C) an adult adopted person in accordance with the
182 provisions of sections 45a-736, 45a-737 and 45a-743 to 45a-757,
183 inclusive, (D) employees of the Division of Criminal Justice who in the
184 performance of their duties require access to such records, (E)

185 employees of the judicial branch who in the performance of their
186 duties require access to such records, (F) another court under the
187 provisions of subsection (d) of section 46b-115j, (G) the subject of the
188 record, upon submission of satisfactory proof of the subject's identity,
189 pursuant to guidelines prescribed by the Office of the Chief Court
190 Administrator, provided the subject has reached the age of majority or
191 has been emancipated, and (H) the Department of Children and
192 Families. Any records of cases of juvenile matters, or any part thereof,
193 provided to any persons, governmental and private agencies, and
194 institutions pursuant to this section shall not be disclosed, directly or
195 indirectly, to any third party not specified in subsection (d) of this
196 section, except as provided by court order or in the report required
197 under section 54-76d or 54-91a.

198 Sec. 4. Subsection (c) of section 46b-127 of the general statutes is
199 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
200 *October 1, 2005*):

201 (c) Upon the effectuation of the transfer, such child shall stand trial
202 and be sentenced, if convicted, as if he were [sixteen] eighteen years of
203 age. Such child shall receive credit against any sentence imposed for
204 time served in a juvenile facility prior to the effectuation of the
205 transfer. A child who has been transferred may enter a guilty plea to a
206 lesser offense if the court finds that such plea is made knowingly and
207 voluntarily. Any child transferred to the regular criminal docket who
208 pleads guilty to a lesser offense shall not resume his status as a juvenile
209 regarding [said] such offense. If the action is dismissed or nolle or if
210 such child is found not guilty of the charge for which he was
211 transferred or of any lesser included offenses, the child shall resume
212 his status as a juvenile until he attains the age of [sixteen] eighteen
213 years.

214 Sec. 5. Section 46b-129 of the general statutes is repealed and the
215 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2005*):

216 (a) Any selectman, town manager [,] or town, city [,] or borough

217 welfare department, any probation officer, [or] the Commissioner of
218 Social Services, the Commissioner of Children and Families, [or] any
219 child-caring institution or agency approved by the Commissioner of
220 Children and Families, a child or such child's representative or
221 attorney or a foster parent of a child, having information that a child
222 [or youth] is neglected, uncared-for or dependent, may file with the
223 Superior Court which has venue over such matter a verified petition
224 plainly stating such facts as bring the child [or youth] within the
225 jurisdiction of the court as neglected, uncared-for [,] or dependent,
226 within the meaning of section 46b-120, as amended by this act, the
227 name, date of birth, sex [,] and residence of the child, [or youth,] and
228 the name and residence of such child's parents or guardian, and
229 praying for appropriate action by the court in conformity with the
230 provisions of this chapter. Upon the filing of such a petition, except as
231 otherwise provided in subsection (k) of section 17a-112, the court shall
232 cause a summons to be issued requiring the parent or parents or the
233 guardian of the child [or youth] to appear in court at the time and
234 place named, which summons shall be served not less than fourteen
235 days before the date of the hearing in the manner prescribed by section
236 46b-128, and [said] the court shall further give notice to the petitioner
237 and to the Commissioner of Children and Families of the time and
238 place when the petition is to be heard not less than fourteen days prior
239 to the hearing in question.

240 (b) If it appears from the specific allegations of the petition and
241 other verified affirmations of fact accompanying the petition and
242 application, or subsequent thereto, that there is reasonable cause to
243 believe that (1) the child [or youth] is suffering from serious physical
244 illness or serious physical injury or is in immediate physical danger
245 from the child's [or youth's] surroundings, and (2) that as a result of
246 [said] such conditions, the child's [or youth's] safety is endangered and
247 immediate removal from such surroundings is necessary to ensure the
248 child's [or youth's] safety, the court shall either (A) issue an order to
249 the parents or other person having responsibility for the care of the
250 child [or youth] to appear at such time as the court may designate to

251 determine whether the court should vest in some suitable agency or
252 person the child's [or youth's] temporary care and custody pending
253 disposition of the petition, or (B) issue an order ex parte vesting in
254 some suitable agency or person the child's [or youth's] temporary care
255 and custody. A preliminary hearing on any ex parte custody order or
256 order to appear issued by the court shall be held within ten days from
257 the issuance of such order. The service of such orders may be made by
258 any officer authorized by law to serve process, or by any probation
259 officer appointed in accordance with section 46b-123, investigator from
260 the Department of Administrative Services, state or local police officer
261 or indifferent person. Such orders shall include a conspicuous notice to
262 the respondent written in clear and simple language containing at least
263 the following information: (i) That the order contains allegations that
264 conditions in the home have endangered the safety and welfare of the
265 child; [or youth;] (ii) that a hearing will be held on the date on the
266 form; (iii) that the hearing is the opportunity to present the parents'
267 position concerning the alleged facts; (iv) that an attorney will be
268 appointed for parents who cannot afford an attorney; (v) that such
269 parents may apply for a court-appointed attorney by going in person
270 to the court address on the form and are advised to go as soon as
271 possible in order for the attorney to prepare for the hearing; and (vi) if
272 such parents have any questions concerning the case or appointment
273 of counsel, any such parent is advised to go to the court or call the
274 clerk's office at the court as soon as possible. Upon application for
275 appointed counsel, the court shall promptly determine eligibility and,
276 if the respondent is eligible, promptly appoint counsel. The expense
277 for any temporary care and custody shall be paid by the town in which
278 such child [or youth] is at the time residing, and such town shall be
279 reimbursed therefor by the town found liable for the child's [or
280 youth's] support, except that where a state agency has filed a petition
281 pursuant to the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, the agency
282 shall pay such expense. The agency shall give primary consideration to
283 placing the child [or youth] in the town where such child [or youth]
284 resides. The agency shall file in writing with the clerk of the court the

285 reasons for placing the child [or youth] in a particular placement
286 outside the town where the child [or youth] resides. Upon issuance of
287 an ex parte order, the court shall provide to the commissioner and the
288 parent or guardian specific steps necessary for each to take to address
289 the ex parte order for the parent or guardian to retain or regain
290 custody of the child. [or youth.] Upon the issuance of such order, or
291 not later than sixty days after the issuance of such order, the court shall
292 make a determination whether the Department of Children and
293 Families made reasonable efforts to keep the child [or youth] with his
294 or her parents or guardian prior to the issuance of such order and, if
295 such efforts were not made, whether such reasonable efforts were not
296 possible, taking into consideration the child's [or youth's] best
297 interests, including the child's [or youth's] health and safety.

298 (c) In any proceeding under this section, any grandparent of the
299 child may make a motion to intervene and the court shall grant such
300 motion except for good cause shown. Upon the granting of such
301 motion, such grandparent may appear by counsel or in person.

302 (d) The preliminary hearing on the order of temporary custody or
303 order to appear or the first hearing on a petition filed pursuant to
304 subsection (a) of this section shall be held in order for the court to: (1)
305 Advise the parent or guardian of the allegations contained in all
306 petitions and applications that are the subject of the hearing; (2) assure
307 that an attorney, and where appropriate, a separate guardian ad litem,
308 has been appointed to represent the child [or youth] in accordance
309 with section 46b-129a and section 46b-136, as amended by this act; (3)
310 upon request, appoint an attorney to represent the respondent when
311 the respondent is unable to afford representation, as determined by the
312 court; (4) advise the parent or guardian of the right to a hearing on the
313 petitions and applications, to be held within ten days from the date of
314 the preliminary hearing if the hearing is pursuant to an order of
315 temporary custody or an order to show cause; (5) accept a plea
316 regarding the truth of such allegations; (6) make any interim orders,
317 including visitation, that the court determines are in the best interests

318 of the child, [or youth.] The court, after a hearing pursuant to this
319 subsection, shall order specific steps the commissioner and the parent
320 or guardian shall take for the parent or guardian to regain or to retain
321 custody of the child; [or youth;] (7) take steps to determine the identity
322 of the father of the child, [or youth,] including ordering genetic testing,
323 if necessary, and order service of the petition and notice of the hearing
324 date, if any, to be made upon him; (8) if the person named as the father
325 appears [,] and admits that he is the father, provide him and the
326 mother with the notices which comply with section 17b-27 and provide
327 them with the opportunity to sign a paternity acknowledgment and
328 affirmation on forms which comply with section 17b-27. [These] Such
329 documents shall be executed and filed in accordance with chapter 815y
330 and a copy delivered to the clerk of the superior court for juvenile
331 matters; and (9) in the event that the person named as a father appears
332 and denies that he is the father of the child, [or youth,] advise him that
333 he may have no further standing in any proceeding concerning the
334 child, and either order genetic testing to determine paternity or direct
335 him to execute a written denial of paternity on a form promulgated by
336 the Office of the Chief Court Administrator. Upon execution of such a
337 form by the putative father, the court may remove him from the case
338 and afford him no further standing in the case or in any subsequent
339 proceeding regarding the child [or youth] until such time as paternity
340 is established by formal acknowledgment or adjudication in a court of
341 competent jurisdiction.

342 (e) If any parent or guardian fails, after service of such order, to
343 appear at the preliminary hearing, the court may enter or sustain an
344 order of temporary custody.

345 (f) Upon request, or upon its own motion, the court shall schedule a
346 hearing on the order for temporary custody or the order to show cause
347 to be held within ten days from the date of the preliminary hearing.
348 Such hearing shall be held on consecutive days except for compelling
349 circumstances or at the request of the parent or guardian.

350 (g) At a contested hearing on the order for temporary custody or
351 order to appear, credible hearsay evidence regarding statements of the
352 child [or youth] made to a mandated reporter or to a parent may be
353 offered by the parties and admitted by the court upon a finding that
354 the statement is reliable and trustworthy and that admission of such
355 statement is reasonably necessary. A signed statement executed by a
356 mandated reporter under oath may be admitted by the court without
357 the need for the mandated reporter to appear and testify unless called
358 by a respondent or the child, provided the statement: (1) Was provided
359 at the preliminary hearing and promptly upon request to any counsel
360 appearing after the preliminary hearing; (2) reasonably describes the
361 qualifications of the reporter and the nature of his contact with the
362 child; and (3) contains only the direct observations of the reporter, and
363 statements made to the reporter that would be admissible if the
364 reporter were to testify to them in court and any opinions reasonably
365 based thereupon. If a respondent or the child gives notice at the
366 preliminary hearing that he intends to cross-examine the reporter, the
367 person filing the petition shall make the reporter available for such
368 examination at the contested hearing.

369 (h) If any parent or guardian fails, after due notice of the hearing
370 scheduled pursuant to subsection (g) of this section and without good
371 cause, to appear at the scheduled date for a contested hearing on the
372 order of temporary custody or order to appear, the court may enter or
373 sustain an order of temporary custody.

374 (i) When a petition is filed in [said] the court for the commitment of
375 a child, [or youth,] the Commissioner of Children and Families shall
376 make a thorough investigation of the case and shall cause to be made a
377 thorough physical and mental examination of the child [or youth] if
378 requested by the court. The court, after hearing, may also order a
379 thorough physical or mental examination, or both, of a parent or
380 guardian whose competency or ability to care for a child [or youth]
381 before the court is at issue. The expenses incurred in making such
382 physical and mental examinations shall be paid as costs of

383 commitment are paid.

384 (j) Upon finding and adjudging that any child [or youth] is uncared-
385 for, neglected or dependent, the court may commit such child [or
386 youth] to the Commissioner of Children and Families. Such
387 commitment shall remain in effect until further order of the court
388 pursuant to the provisions of subsection (k) of this section, provided
389 such commitment may be revoked or parental rights terminated at any
390 time by the court, or the court may vest such child's [or youth's] care
391 and personal custody in any private or public agency which is
392 permitted by law to care for neglected, uncared-for or dependent
393 children [or youth] or with any person or persons found to be suitable
394 and worthy of such responsibility by the court. The court shall order
395 specific steps which the parent must take to facilitate the return of the
396 child [or youth] to the custody of such parent. The commissioner shall
397 be the guardian of such child [or youth] for the duration of the
398 commitment, provided the child [or youth] has not reached the age of
399 eighteen years or, in the case of a child [or youth] in full-time
400 attendance in a secondary school, a technical school, a college or a
401 state-accredited job training program, [provided such child or youth
402 has not reached] the age of twenty-one years, by consent of such
403 [youth] child, or until another guardian has been legally appointed,
404 and in like manner, upon such vesting of the care of such child, [or
405 youth,] such other public or private agency or individual shall be the
406 guardian of such child [or youth] until such child [or youth] has
407 reached the age of eighteen years or, in the case of a child [or youth] in
408 full-time attendance in a secondary school, a technical school, a college
409 or a state-accredited job training program, [until such child or youth
410 has reached] the age of twenty-one years, or until another guardian
411 has been legally appointed. Said commissioner may place any child [or
412 youth] so committed to the commissioner in a suitable foster home or
413 in the home of a person related by blood to such child [or youth] or in
414 a licensed child-caring institution or in the care and custody of any
415 accredited, licensed or approved child-caring agency, within or
416 without the state, provided a child shall not be placed outside the state

417 except for good cause and unless the parents or guardian of such child
418 are notified in advance of such placement and given an opportunity to
419 be heard, or in a receiving home maintained and operated by the
420 Commissioner of Children and Families. In placing such child, [or
421 youth,] said commissioner shall, if possible, select a home, agency,
422 institution or person of like religious faith to that of a parent of such
423 child, [or youth,] if such faith is known or may be ascertained by
424 reasonable inquiry, provided such home conforms to the standards of
425 said commissioner and the commissioner shall, when placing siblings,
426 if possible, place such children together. As an alternative to
427 commitment, the court may place the child [or youth] in the custody of
428 the parent or guardian with protective supervision by the
429 Commissioner of Children and Families subject to conditions
430 established by the court. Upon the issuance of an order committing the
431 child [or youth] to the Commissioner of Children and Families, or not
432 later than sixty days after the issuance of such order, the court shall
433 make a determination whether the Department of Children and
434 Families made reasonable efforts to keep the child [or youth] with his
435 or her parents or guardian prior to the issuance of such order and, if
436 such efforts were not made, whether such reasonable efforts were not
437 possible, taking into consideration the child's [or youth's] best
438 interests, including the child's [or youth's] health and safety.

439 (k) (1) Nine months after placement of the child [or youth] in the
440 care and custody of the commissioner pursuant to a voluntary
441 placement agreement, or removal of a child [or youth] pursuant to
442 section 17a-101g or an order issued by a court of competent
443 jurisdiction, whichever is earlier, the commissioner shall file a motion
444 for review of a permanency plan and to maintain or revoke the
445 commitment. Nine months after a permanency plan has been
446 approved by the court pursuant to this subsection, the commissioner
447 shall file a motion for review of the permanency plan and to maintain
448 or revoke the commitment. Any party seeking to oppose the
449 commissioner's permanency plan or the maintaining or revocation of
450 commitment shall file a motion in opposition within thirty days after

451 the filing of the commissioner's motion for review of the permanency
452 plan and to maintain or revoke commitment. A permanency hearing
453 on any motion for review of the permanency plan and to maintain or
454 revoke commitment shall be held within ninety days of the filing of
455 such motion. The court shall hold evidentiary hearings in connection
456 with any contested motion for review of the permanency plan and to
457 maintain or revoke commitment. The burden of proof shall be upon
458 the commissioner to establish that the commitment should be
459 maintained. After the initial permanency hearing, subsequent
460 permanency hearings shall be held not less frequently than every
461 twelve months while the child [or youth] remains in the custody of the
462 Commissioner of Children and Families. The court shall provide notice
463 to the child [or youth,] and the parent or guardian of such child [or
464 youth] of the time and place of the court hearing on any such motion
465 not less than fourteen days prior to such hearing.

466 (2) At a permanency hearing held in accordance with the provisions
467 of subdivision (1) of this subsection, the court shall determine whether
468 it is appropriate to continue to make reasonable efforts to reunify the
469 child [or youth] with the parent, unless the court has previously
470 determined that such efforts are not appropriate pursuant to this
471 subdivision or section 17a-111b. In making [this] such determination,
472 the court shall consider the best interests of the child, including the
473 child's need for permanency. If the court finds upon clear and
474 convincing evidence that further efforts are not appropriate, the
475 commissioner has no duty to make further efforts to reunify the child
476 [or youth] with the parent. If the court finds that further efforts are
477 appropriate, such efforts shall ensure that the [child or youth's] child's
478 health and safety are protected and such efforts shall be specified by
479 the court, including the services to be provided to the parent, what
480 steps the parent may take to address the problem that prevents the
481 child [or youth] from safely reuniting with the parent and a time
482 period, not longer than six months, for such steps to be accomplished.

483 (3) At a permanency hearing held in accordance with the provisions

484 of subdivision (1) of this subsection, the court shall approve a
485 permanency plan that is in the best interests of the child [or youth] and
486 takes into consideration the child's [or youth's] need for permanency.
487 The child's [or youth's] health and safety shall be of paramount
488 concern in formulating such plan. Such permanency plan may include
489 the goal of (A) revocation of commitment and placement of the child
490 [or youth] with the parent or guardian, with or without protective
491 supervision; (B) transfer of guardianship; (C) long-term foster care
492 with a relative licensed as a foster parent or certified as a relative
493 caregiver; (D) adoption and filing of termination of parental rights; or
494 (E) such other planned permanent living arrangement ordered by the
495 court, provided the Commissioner of Children and Families has
496 documented a compelling reason why it would not be in the best
497 interest of the child [or youth] for the permanency plan to include the
498 goals in subparagraphs (A) to (D), inclusive, of this subdivision. Such
499 other planned permanent living arrangement may include, but not be
500 limited to, placement of a child [or youth] in an independent living
501 program or long term foster care with an identified foster parent.

502 (4) At a permanency hearing held in accordance with the provisions
503 of subdivision (1) of this subsection, the court shall review the status of
504 the child, the progress being made to implement the permanency plan,
505 determine a timetable for attaining the permanency plan and
506 determine whether the commissioner has made reasonable efforts to
507 achieve the permanency plan. The court shall maintain commitment if
508 it is in the best interests of the child. [or youth.] The court shall revoke
509 commitment if a cause for commitment no longer exists and it is in the
510 best interests of the child. [or youth.]

511 (5) If the court approves the permanency plan of adoption: (A) The
512 Commissioner of Children and Families may conduct a thorough
513 adoption assessment and child-specific recruitment; and (B) the court
514 may order that the child be photo-listed within thirty days if the court
515 determines that such photo-listing is in the best interest of the child. As
516 used in this subdivision, "thorough adoption assessment" means

517 conducting and documenting face-to-face interviews with the child,
518 foster care providers [.] and other significant parties, and "child
519 specific recruitment" means recruiting an adoptive placement targeted
520 to meet the individual needs of the specific child, including, but not
521 limited to, use of the media, use of photo-listing services and any other
522 in-state or out-of-state resources that may be used to meet the specific
523 needs of the child, unless there are extenuating circumstances that
524 indicate that [these] such efforts are not in the best interest of the child.

525 (l) The Commissioner of Children and Families shall pay directly to
526 the person or persons furnishing goods or services determined by said
527 commissioner to be necessary for the care and maintenance of such
528 child [or youth] the reasonable expense thereof, payment to be made at
529 intervals determined by said commissioner; and the Comptroller shall
530 draw his order on the Treasurer, from time to time, for such part of the
531 appropriation for care of committed children [or youth] as may be
532 needed in order to enable the commissioner to make such payments.
533 Said commissioner shall include in his annual budget a sum estimated
534 to be sufficient to carry out the provisions of this section.
535 Notwithstanding that any such child [or youth] has income or estate,
536 the commissioner may pay the cost of care and maintenance of such
537 child. [or youth.] The commissioner may bill to and collect from the
538 person in charge of the estate of any child [or youth] aided under this
539 chapter, including his decedent estate, or the payee of such child's [or
540 youth's] income, the total amount expended for care of such child [or
541 youth] or such portion thereof as any such estate or payee is able to
542 reimburse.

543 (m) The commissioner, a parent or the child's attorney may file a
544 motion to revoke a commitment, and, upon finding that cause for
545 commitment no longer exists, and that such revocation is in the best
546 interest and welfare of such child, [or youth,] the court may revoke the
547 commitment of any child. [or youth.] No such motion shall be filed
548 more often than once every six months.

549 (n) Upon service on the parent, guardian or other person having
550 control of the child [or youth] of any order issued by the court
551 pursuant to the provisions of subsections (b) and (j) of this section, the
552 child [or youth] concerned shall be surrendered to the person serving
553 the order who shall forthwith deliver the child [or youth] to the
554 person, agency, department or institution awarded custody in such
555 order. Upon refusal of the parent, guardian or other person having
556 control of the child [or youth] to surrender the child [or youth] as
557 provided in the order, the court may cause a warrant to be issued
558 charging the parent, guardian or other person having control of the
559 child [or youth] with contempt of court. If the person arrested is found
560 in contempt of court, the court may order such person confined until
561 he purges himself of contempt, but for not more than six months, or
562 may fine such person not more than five hundred dollars, or both.

563 (o) A foster parent shall have the right to be heard for the purposes
564 of this section in Superior Court in matters concerning the placement
565 or revocation of commitment of a foster child living with such parent.
566 A foster parent shall receive notice of any motion to revoke
567 commitment or any hearing on such motion. A foster parent who has
568 cared for a child [or youth] for not less than six months shall have the
569 right to be heard and comment on the best interests of such child [or
570 youth] in any matter under this section which is brought not more
571 than one year after the last day the foster parent provided such care.

572 (p) Upon motion of any sibling of any child committed to the
573 Department of Children and Families pursuant to this section, such
574 sibling shall have the right to be heard concerning visitation with, and
575 placement of, any such child. In awarding any visitation or modifying
576 any placement, the court shall be guided by the best interests of all
577 siblings affected by such determination.

578 (q) The provisions of section 17a-152, regarding placement of a child
579 from another state, and section 17a-175, regarding the Interstate
580 Compact on the Placement of Children, shall apply to placements

581 pursuant to this section.

582 Sec. 6. Subsection (f) of section 46b-133c of the general statutes is
583 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
584 *October 1, 2005*):

585 (f) Whenever a proceeding has been designated a serious juvenile
586 repeat offender prosecution pursuant to subsection (b) of this section
587 and the child does not waive his right to a trial by jury, the court shall
588 transfer the case from the docket for juvenile matters to the regular
589 criminal docket of the Superior Court. Upon transfer, such child shall
590 stand trial and be sentenced, if convicted, as if he were [sixteen]
591 eighteen years of age, except that no such child shall be placed in a
592 correctional facility but shall be maintained in a facility for children
593 [and youth] until he attains [sixteen] eighteen years of age or until he is
594 sentenced, whichever occurs first. Such child shall receive credit
595 against any sentence imposed for time served in a juvenile facility
596 prior to the effectuation of the transfer. A child who has been
597 transferred may enter a guilty plea to a lesser offense if the court finds
598 that such plea is made knowingly and voluntarily. Any child
599 transferred to the regular criminal docket who pleads guilty to a lesser
600 offense shall not resume his status as a juvenile regarding [said] such
601 offense. If the action is dismissed or nolleed or if such child is found not
602 guilty of the charge for which he was transferred, the child shall
603 resume his status as a juvenile until he attains [sixteen] eighteen years
604 of age.

605 Sec. 7. Subsection (f) of section 46b-133d of the general statutes is
606 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
607 *October 1, 2005*):

608 (f) When a proceeding has been designated a serious sexual
609 offender prosecution pursuant to subsection (c) of this section and the
610 child does not waive the right to a trial by jury, the court shall transfer
611 the case from the docket for juvenile matters to the regular criminal
612 docket of the Superior Court. Upon transfer, such child shall stand trial

613 and be sentenced, if convicted, as if such child were [sixteen] eighteen
614 years of age, except that no such child shall be placed in a correctional
615 facility but shall be maintained in a facility for children [and youth]
616 until such child attains [sixteen] eighteen years of age or until such
617 child is sentenced, whichever occurs first. Such child shall receive
618 credit against any sentence imposed for time served in a juvenile
619 facility prior to the effectuation of the transfer. A child who has been
620 transferred may enter a guilty plea to a lesser offense if the court finds
621 that such plea is made knowingly and voluntarily. Any child
622 transferred to the regular criminal docket who pleads guilty to a lesser
623 offense shall not resume such child's status as a juvenile regarding
624 such offense. If the action is dismissed or nolleed or if such child is
625 found not guilty of the charge for which such child was transferred,
626 the child shall resume such child's status as a juvenile until such child
627 attains [sixteen] eighteen years of age.

628 Sec. 8. Subsection (b) of section 46b-135 of the general statutes is
629 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
630 *October 1, 2005*):

631 (b) At the commencement of any proceeding on behalf of a
632 neglected, uncared-for or dependent child, [or youth,] the parent or
633 parents or guardian of the child [or youth] shall have the right to
634 counsel, and shall be so informed by the judge, and that if they are
635 unable to afford counsel, counsel will be provided for them, and such
636 counsel and such parent or guardian of the child [or youth] shall have
637 the rights of confrontation and cross-examination.

638 Sec. 9. Section 46b-136 of the general statutes is repealed and the
639 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2005*):

640 In any proceeding on a juvenile matter, the judge before whom such
641 proceeding is pending shall, even in the absence of a request to do so,
642 provide an attorney to represent the child, [or youth,] his parent or
643 parents, guardian or other person having control of the child, [or
644 youth,] if such judge determines that the interests of justice so require,

645 and in any proceeding in which the custody of a child is at issue, such
646 judge shall provide an attorney to represent the child and may
647 authorize such attorney or appoint another attorney to represent such
648 child, [or youth,] parent, guardian or other person on an appeal from a
649 decision in such proceeding. Where, under the provisions of this
650 section, the court so appoints counsel for any such party who is found
651 able to pay, in whole or in part, the cost thereof, it shall assess as costs
652 against such parents, guardian [,] or custodian, including any agency
653 vested with the legal custody of the child, [or youth,] the expense so
654 incurred and paid for by the court in providing such counsel, to the
655 extent of their financial ability to do so.

656 Sec. 10. Subsection (b) of section 46b-137 of the general statutes is
657 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
658 *October 1, 2005*):

659 (b) Any confession, admission or statement, written or oral, made
660 by the parent or parents or guardian of the child [or youth] after the
661 filing of a petition alleging such child [or youth] to be neglected,
662 uncared-for or dependent, shall be inadmissible in any proceeding
663 held upon such petition against the person making such admission or
664 statement unless such person shall have been advised of his right to
665 retain counsel, and that if he is unable to afford counsel, counsel will
666 be appointed to represent him, that he has a right to refuse to make
667 any statement and that any statements he makes may be introduced in
668 evidence against him.

669 Sec. 11. Section 46b-138 of the general statutes is repealed and the
670 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2005*):

671 For the purpose of hearing any juvenile matter, the court may
672 summon witnesses and compel their attendance. The conversations of
673 the judge with a child [or youth] whose case is before the court shall be
674 privileged.

675 Sec. 12. Subsection (g) of section 46b-140 of the general statutes is

676 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
677 *October 1, 2005*):

678 (g) Any child [or youth] coming within the jurisdiction of the court,
679 who is found to be mentally ill, may be committed by [said] the court
680 to the Commissioner of Children and Families and, if the court
681 convicts a child as delinquent and finds such child to be mentally
682 deficient, it may commit such child to an institution for mentally
683 deficient children [or youth] or delinquents. Whenever it is found that
684 a child convicted by the court as delinquent or adjudged by the court
685 to be a member of a family with service needs who is fourteen years of
686 age or older would not benefit from continued school attendance, the
687 court may order such child to be placed on vocational probation if
688 [such] the court finds that such child may properly be employed [for
689 part] part-time or full-time at some useful occupation and that such
690 employment would be favorable to such child's welfare, and the
691 probation officer shall supervise such employment. For the purposes
692 of this section, the limitations of subsection (a) of section 31-23 on the
693 employment of minors under the age of sixteen years shall not apply
694 for the duration of such vocational probation.

695 Sec. 13. Section 46b-140a of the general statutes is repealed and the
696 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2005*):

697 (a) At any time during the period of probation or suspended
698 commitment, after hearing and for good cause shown, the court may
699 modify or enlarge the conditions, whether originally imposed by the
700 court under this section or otherwise, and may extend the period as
701 deemed appropriate by the court. The court shall cause a copy of any
702 such order to be delivered to the child [or youth] and to such [child or
703 youth's] child's parent or guardian and probation officer.

704 (b) The period of participation in an alternative incarceration
705 program, as a condition of probation or suspended commitment,
706 unless terminated sooner, shall not exceed the original period of
707 probation or suspended commitment.

708 (c) At any time during the period of probation or suspended
709 commitment, the court may issue a warrant for the arrest of a child [or
710 youth] for violation of any of the conditions of probation or suspended
711 commitment, or may issue a notice to appear to answer to a charge of
712 such violation, which notice shall be personally served upon the child,
713 [or youth.] Any such warrant shall authorize all officers named therein
714 to return the child [or youth] to the custody of the court or to any
715 suitable juvenile detention facility designated by the court.

716 (d) If such violation is established, the court may continue or revoke
717 the order of probation or suspended commitment or modify or enlarge
718 the conditions and, if such order of probation or suspended
719 commitment is revoked, require the child [or youth] to serve the
720 commitment imposed or impose any lesser commitment. No such
721 revocation shall be ordered, except upon consideration of the whole
722 record and unless such violation is established by reliable and
723 probative evidence.

724 (e) Upon a determination by the court that a child [or youth] has
725 violated probation by failing to comply with the requirements of
726 electronic monitoring, the Court Support Services Division shall notify
727 the local law enforcement agency of such violation.

728 Sec. 14. Section 46b-142 of the general statutes is repealed and the
729 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2005*):

730 (a) The Chief Court Administrator, in consultation with the judges
731 of the Superior Court, shall establish districts for the purpose of
732 establishing venue in juvenile matters. All petitions concerning
733 delinquent children shall be heard within the district where the
734 delinquency is alleged to have occurred or where the child resides, in
735 the discretion of the court. All other petitions shall be heard within the
736 district where the child [or youth] resided at the time of the filing of
737 the petition, [but] provided, for the purposes of this section any child
738 [or youth] born in any hospital or institution where the mother is
739 confined at the time of birth shall be deemed to have residence in the

740 district wherein such child's [or youth's] mother was living at the time
741 of her admission to such hospital or institution.

742 (b) The Department of Children and Families, or any party at
743 interest aggrieved by any final judgment or order of the court, may
744 appeal to the Appellate Court in accordance with the provisions of
745 section 52-263. The clerk in charge of such juvenile matters shall
746 forthwith, after notice of any appeal, prepare and file with the clerk of
747 the Appellate Court the certified copy of the record of the case from
748 which such appeal has been taken. The name of the child [or youth]
749 involved in any such appeal shall not appear on the record of the
750 appeal, and the records and papers of any juvenile case filed in the
751 Appellate Court shall be open for inspection only to persons having a
752 proper interest therein and upon order of the court.

753 (c) Pending such appeal, the Superior Court may cause the child [or
754 youth] to be detained in some suitable place as the court may direct, or
755 may release the child [or youth] in the care of a parent, probation
756 officer or other suitable person, and may require the appellant to enter
757 into a bond or recognizance to the state, with surety or security
758 conditioned that the child [or youth] shall appear before the Appellate
759 Court and abide by the order and judgment.

760 (d) Notwithstanding subsections (a), (b) and (c) of this section, the
761 Department of Children and Families, or any party to the action
762 aggrieved by a final judgment in a termination of parental rights
763 proceeding, shall be entitled to an expedited hearing before the
764 Appellate Court. A final decision of the Appellate Court shall be
765 issued as soon as practicable after the date on which the certified copy
766 of the record of the case is filed with the clerk of the Appellate Court.

767 Sec. 15. Section 46b-143 of the general statutes is repealed and the
768 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2005*):

769 The clerk in charge of juvenile matters shall note the time of filing
770 an appeal from a juvenile matter and forthwith forward to the clerk of

771 the Appellate Court a certified copy of the appeal and order made
772 thereon. He shall also send a copy by registered or certified mail to the
773 Commissioner of Social Services or to the Commissioner of Children
774 and Families, to the petitioner upon whose application the proceedings
775 in the Superior Court were instituted, unless he is the appellant, to any
776 person or agency having custody of any child [or youth] who is a
777 subject of the proceeding, and to all other interested persons as
778 designated in the appeal; and if the addresses of any such persons do
779 not appear in the appeal, he shall call the matter to the attention of a
780 judge of the Superior Court who shall make such an order of notice as
781 he deems advisable.

782 Sec. 16. Section 46b-144 of the general statutes is repealed and the
783 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2005*):

784 In committing a child [or youth] to a custodial agency, other than
785 such child's [or youth's] natural guardians, the court shall, as far as
786 practicable, select as such agency some person of like faith to that of
787 the parent or parents of the child [or youth] or some agency or
788 institution governed by persons of such faith, unless such agency or
789 institution is a state or municipal agency or institution. In the order of
790 committal, the court shall designate some indifferent person to serve
791 the commitment process, and such indifferent person may be
792 accompanied by any suitable relative or friend of such child. [or
793 youth.] If the person designated to serve such commitment process is
794 an officer, such officer shall not serve such commitment process while
795 dressed in the uniform of any police officer, and no such officer shall,
796 while serving any such commitment process, wear plainly displayed
797 any police officer's badge.

798 Sec. 17. Section 46b-146 of the general statutes is repealed and the
799 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2005*):

800 Whenever any child has been found delinquent or a member of a
801 family with service needs, and has subsequently been discharged from
802 the supervision of the Superior Court or from the custody of the

803 Department of Children and Families or from the care of any other
804 institution or agency to whom he has been committed by the court,
805 such child, or his parent or guardian, may file a petition with the
806 Superior Court and, if [such] the court finds that at least two years or,
807 in the case of a child convicted as delinquent for the commission of a
808 serious juvenile offense, four years have elapsed from the date of such
809 discharge, that no subsequent juvenile proceeding has been instituted
810 against such child, that such child has not been found guilty of a crime
811 and that such child has reached [sixteen] eighteen years of age within
812 such period, it shall order all police and court records pertaining to
813 such child to be erased. Upon the entry of such an erasure order, all
814 references, including arrest, complaint, referrals, petitions, reports and
815 orders, shall be removed from all agency, official and institutional files,
816 and a finding of delinquency or that the child was a member of a
817 family with service needs shall be deemed never to have occurred. The
818 persons in charge of such records shall not disclose to any person
819 information pertaining to the record so erased, except that the fact of
820 such erasure may be substantiated where, in the opinion of the court, it
821 is in the best interests of such child to do so. No child who has been the
822 subject of such an erasure order shall be deemed to have been arrested
823 ab initio, within the meaning of the general statutes, with respect to
824 proceedings so erased. Copies of the erasure order shall be sent to all
825 persons, agencies, officials or institutions known to have information
826 pertaining to the delinquency or family with service needs proceedings
827 affecting such child. Whenever a child is dismissed as not delinquent
828 or as not being a member of a family with service needs, all police and
829 court records pertaining to such charge shall be ordered erased
830 immediately, without the filing of a petition.

831 Sec. 18. Section 46b-150d of the general statutes is repealed and the
832 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2005*):

833 An order that a minor is emancipated shall have the following
834 effects: [(a)] (1) The minor may consent to medical, dental or
835 psychiatric care [.] without parental consent, knowledge or liability;

836 [(b)] (2) the minor may enter into a binding contract; [(c)] (3) the minor
 837 may sue and be sued in his own name; [(d)] (4) the minor shall be
 838 entitled to his own earnings and shall be free of control by his parents
 839 or guardian; [(e)] (5) the minor may establish his own residence; [(f)]
 840 (6) the minor may buy and sell real and personal property; [(g)] (7) the
 841 minor may not thereafter be the subject of a petition under section 46b-
 842 129, as amended by this act, as an abused, dependent, neglected or
 843 uncared for child; [or youth; (h)] (8) the minor may enroll in any school
 844 or college [.] without parental consent; [(i)] (9) the minor shall be
 845 deemed to be over eighteen years of age for purposes of securing an
 846 operator's license under section 14-36 and a marriage license under
 847 subsection (b) of section 46b-30 without parental consent; [(j)] (10) the
 848 minor shall be deemed to be over eighteen years of age for purposes of
 849 registering a motor vehicle under section 14-12; [(k)] (11) the parents of
 850 the minor shall no longer be the guardians of the minor under section
 851 45a-606; [(l)] (12) the parents of a minor shall be relieved of any
 852 obligations respecting his school attendance under section 10-184;
 853 [(m)] (13) the parents shall be relieved of all obligation to support the
 854 minor; [(n)] (14) the minor shall be emancipated for the purposes of
 855 parental liability for his acts under section 52-572; [(o)] (15) the minor
 856 may execute releases in his own name under section 14-118; and [(p)]
 857 (16) the minor may enlist in the armed forces of the United States
 858 without parental consent.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>October 1, 2005</i>	46b-120
Sec. 2	<i>October 1, 2005</i>	46b-121
Sec. 3	<i>October 1, 2005</i>	46b-124(b)
Sec. 4	<i>October 1, 2005</i>	46b-127(c)
Sec. 5	<i>October 1, 2005</i>	46b-129
Sec. 6	<i>October 1, 2005</i>	46b-133c(f)
Sec. 7	<i>October 1, 2005</i>	46b-133d(f)
Sec. 8	<i>October 1, 2005</i>	46b-135(b)
Sec. 9	<i>October 1, 2005</i>	46b-136

Sec. 10	<i>October 1, 2005</i>	46b-137(b)
Sec. 11	<i>October 1, 2005</i>	46b-138
Sec. 12	<i>October 1, 2005</i>	46b-140(g)
Sec. 13	<i>October 1, 2005</i>	46b-140a
Sec. 14	<i>October 1, 2005</i>	46b-142
Sec. 15	<i>October 1, 2005</i>	46b-143
Sec. 16	<i>October 1, 2005</i>	46b-144
Sec. 17	<i>October 1, 2005</i>	46b-146
Sec. 18	<i>October 1, 2005</i>	46b-150d

Statement of Purpose:

To extend jurisdiction in juvenile matters to include sixteen and seventeen-year-old offenders.

[Proposed deletions are enclosed in brackets. Proposed additions are indicated by underline, except that when the entire text of a bill or resolution or a section of a bill or resolution is new, it is not underlined.]

Co-Sponsors: REP. WALKER, 93rd Dist.; REP. KIRKLEY-BEY, 5th Dist.
REP. SCRIBNER, 107th Dist.; REP. CANDELARIA, 95th Dist.
REP. THOMPSON, 13th Dist.; REP. MANTILLA, 4th Dist.

H.B. 5215